

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 3, 1857.

The Quarter's Exports.

We publish to-day our table of exports for the quarter ending September 30th, 1857, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1856. It will be seen that in the important items of Spirits Turpentine and Lumber there is a very decided increase, amounting to some eleven thousand barrels of Spirits, and some two millions and a half feet of Lumber. The increase in Timber, although decided, is of less consequence. There is a slight falling off in Rosin, while Crude Turpentine is about the same.

In the matter of Flour, Rice and Breadstuffs generally, there is an apparent decline owing to the backwardness of the season. Indeed, in the item of Rice, nothing has been done, although the crops bid fair to show at least an average yield. Cotton also is weeks behind. Making the fair allowance of two or three weeks, or perhaps more, our exports of cereals will compare advantageously with any former year, and but for the disturbing influence of the monetary crisis induced by speculative movements at the North, there is every reason to believe that our business would have made a full and satisfactory summing up at the close of 1857. The gross of our exports would have been about an average, and at rates for our staples, which, while they could not invite speculation, nor stimulate over-production, offered a living remuneration and a moderate profit to the thrifty producer.

What influence the present financial excitement may exert in determining the amount or modifying the character of the business of our port for the remaining three months of the present year, remains to be seen, or rather it remains to be seen how far its injurious influence will extend. We do not think any serious depression for any great length of time ought to result. It is true that manufacturing industry at the North is suffering under a temporary paralysis, and that this must, of course, curtail the consumption of all articles used in the arts and manufactures, turpentine among the rest, but we believe it to be equally certain that the stock in the country, yet to come forward, is unusually small, neither do we think it is heavy at any of the ports. The cool Summer, late in opening, has been unfavorable for the trees, while fewer hands have been employed in making turpentine than formerly.

Great caution and even hesitancy, must for some time characterize all movements in produce here and elsewhere. No house at the South can feel assured of the permanency of any house at the North, to whom shipments are to be made, since the papers daily chronicle the names of leading firms there who have gone down wholly, or succeeded for the time, who had stood, and with reason, among the best and safest. Matters will soon, however, adjust themselves to the new order of things, and business once more flow in its accustomed channels.

The monetary distrust and consequent pressure upon banks as well as individuals, may, to some extent, limit commercial operations, but less than might be supposed by those at a distance. The circulation of the different North Carolina Banks, has, for a considerable time, been very much contracted, and the excellent money changers, from the soundness and suspended cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, have made it a part of their regular banking business to discount and so get hold at a depreciated price, of every North Carolina note that strays abroad, which they instantly present and demand therefor the gold or its equivalent. So far as our Virginia and South Carolina neighbors are concerned, they have uniformly agreed to discount our currency. We can have little worse to expect from Baltimore brokers than we have already experienced, and we think it will be found somewhat difficult for suspended cities any longer sufficiently to discredit the notes of specie-paying banks as to exact a slave on them. At home there is not and ought not to be the semblance of excitement. We do not suppose that at any period in the history of the State, its banks were in a sounder condition, or their resources more ample. All we believe, have laid by a contingent fund, amounting in the cases of the Cape Fear and State Banks to over twenty per cent on their capital stock. It is true, a smaller institution away down at Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank County, is reported to have gone by the board, but that was in difficulty long ago, as nearly everybody knows. We refer to the Farmers' Bank. That is a very small affair, and its failure or suspension is really due to causes existing long anterior to the present difficulties.

It is true that men and corporations may be compelled, through the force of circumstances, to adopt measures, which would neither be justifiable nor politic under other circumstances. A planter, living on an alluvial river, with his lands protected by a levee may keep up his own embankments and use all proper precautions for the protection of his own property and that of his neighbors, and yet find all his measures rendered abortive by the weakness or negligence or criminality of others, and thus be compelled to resort to measures not otherwise contemplated or justifiable. It may be that, by the failures of others to keep up their financial embankments and protections, a torrent may be let in compelling even the strongest institutions, who had most prudently guarded their own ground, to resort to the extraordinary measure of suspension, which may then be excused on the plea of necessity, but can never be justified on that of expediency. For we can never believe it expedient, where it can possibly be avoided. The character of the currency must exert a great influence for or against a market—all the difference between a currency at par and one at a discount. Two currencies of an unequal value cannot co-exist in the same community. The weaker must give place to the stronger. This panic and pressure, if strongly met by sound institutions based on the nature of things soon pass away. If yielded to, no man can forestall its duration or estimate the disastrous character of its effects. Should circumstances beyond question prove the inevitable necessity of a suspension by the banks of the State, the people will recognize that necessity, but they will respond to no mere plea of expediency. The necessity must be distinct and controlling, not fictitious.

NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Samuel Pearce paid a visit to our sanctum Wednesday with a copy of the new map of the State, published by Mr. Wm. D. Cook, of Raleigh. The map is handsomely gotten up—a very creditable affair, indeed. It shows all the existing divisions of counties—the railroads either built or projected—the heights of the principal mountains, etc., etc., and so far as we have been able to judge, is accurate and reliable. Mr. Pearce will wait upon our citizens, and we trust, will meet with encouraging success in obtaining subscribers.

We hear more complaints among the merchants of this place about the detention of Goods at Wilmington. One house has goods since the 13th August, on which day the vessel on which they were shipped, arrived at Wilmington. Another was informed of the arrival there of goods on the 28th August, delivered to the consignee, the Railroad agent, and yet they have not been delivered in Salisbury. This is unfortunate, to say the least, for it will certainly drive off business from the Wilmington route.—*Saturday Watchman.*

We publish the above for the purpose of bringing it before the Company. If there has been any error in the matter, or if there has been any neglect by the Company here we have no doubt it will be satisfactorily explained.

FROM HAVANA.—The U. S. steamer *Catubana*, Capt. HAWES, arrived at Charleston on the 26th inst., with dates from Havana and Key West to the 25th. We see nothing of importance in the news. See commercial department for the Havana markets.

For some time we could not take up a paper without being sure to find its columns occupied by melancholy details of the disaster to the Central America. Like any other nine days' wonder, that has given place to the next excitement—that arising out of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks, followed as that suspension has been by a similar course of policy on the part of the Banking Institutions of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island and part of New Jersey and the District of Columbia, with some occasional cases in the other States.

As men criticize the course of all concerned in or connected with the Central America, so will they criticize that of the Philadelphia Banks, viewing it in the light of expediency or propriety. Whether we approve of it or not, may amount to little or nothing, apparently. The aggregate of public opinion is composed of any number of minute particles, as we might say, singly insignificant, but forming an almost irresistible whole. For our own part, then, after looking at the matter in all its bearings, we cannot see that the movement and the movers are free from blame either in the antecedents which brought on the suspension, or in the suspension itself. That there is as much specie in the country now as there has been at any time within the last twenty years, is certain.—That the rates of exchange are such as to render impossible a drain of specie to foreign countries, is equally certain. Indeed, with ruling rates, which, in view of the large crops coming into market, cannot be less favorable, and may be more so, there is every prospect of an influx of the precious metals from Europe.—Why then, this suspension and wherefore its necessity?

It is known that for some time past the best *bona fide* commercial paper has been discounted at ruinous rates in the Northern cities, merchants having been forced to submit to shaves of something like four or five per cent a month, rather than sacrifice their credit, by failing to meet their acceptance, in the banks, which refused them further accommodations. It is also known that the means of many of these institutions were used to bolster up pet interests which were in a sinking condition. The *North American* delicately hints that the difficulties of the Pennsylvania Bank were due to its efforts to sustain an interest upon which the pressure bore with undue severity. Others say that its loans to large silk houses prostrated it. At any rate this is plain. The banks pressed on the mercantile community, which cheerfully submitted to terrible sacrifices to sustain itself, and when the pressure reaches themselves, they instead of doing what business men had been forced to do—submitting to some inevitable loss—suspended. We repeat, the specie was in the country and procurable, and all truly sound banks had the means of procuring it at one-tenth the amount of loss to themselves, to which the merchants have been forced to submit for the purpose of meeting their engagements. We repeat, it was the business of these banks to have sustained themselves and to have borne the losses incurred by their own acts, or by the state of the times, not, by failing to meet their engagements, to throw the burden of their faults or their misfortunes on the public.

We say that if these institutions were really sound, and had not impaired their resources by that bolstering up policy which ruined the United States Bank, and which seems to have been left as a legacy by that institution to the financiers of the Quaker City, it was in their power to have sustained their credit, and maintained their legal obligations to the community, by bearing part of the loss to which, in such times, all other interests, private and corporate, are forced to submit. The Railroad that wants iron must submit to a shave on the price to get it, if it can do no better. Were these banks, who wanted another metal, any better than a railroad. This pressure, in the nature of things, be over in a few months. Unless all indications prove false, it cannot continue. Suppose that, to procure the specie to sustain themselves in a paying condition, during the pressure, they had submitted to a loss equivalent to the profits of a whole year, what more would they have done than hundreds of merchants have been forced to do? And how much better would they and the community have stood!

Business in Philadelphia is paralyzed. She can do no trading with solvent cities. Her funds are at a discount of ten per cent. But this is not all. The effects of such a movement not with the community in which it starts. It spreads distrust throughout the land and occasions losses more than equivalent to all the suspended banks are worth. It imposes undue burdens upon institutions in other States, who are thus compelled to bear not only their own legitimate responsibilities, but to sustain the extra pressure induced by these transactions.

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We are not sufficiently learned to be able to say under what class of diseases this affliction should be placed, whether epidemic, endemic, or sporadic, or whether, in fact, it does not deserve some other classification, drawn from the copious and high-sounding nomenclature of medical science. As little are we able to say whether it is an affliction of the head or the body, or the limbs, or of them all at once, conjointly and severally. Different people take it differently, but nearly everybody you meet is enjoying its blessings.

It may be like the "crisis," the result of undue expansion, too suddenly checked—the pores too suddenly closed, and the whole system thereby deranged. Upon the whole, it may be regarded as unpleasant in its effects, whether these be exhibited in swelling the head and causing the patient to speak of his "doze," meaning thereby to refer to the most prominent feature of the face, or whether it causes him to stop and cough and splutter, or whether each individual and particular part in the animal economy feels sore and aching. In each and any all of its developments, it is a mean and unpleasant affair—not enough to get sick over, and far too much to permit you to feel well. Although serving *perforce* in the ranks of the bad-colders, we wish it distinctly understood, that we are an unwilling recruit, and only yield to the force of circumstances, being opposed both on principle and from policy to the ascendancy of any tyrant, who holds us with a grip once known as Tyler's, from the then President, who had still has a nose as is a nose, yes, verily, a nose and a half. We record our protest emphatically against bad colds, and more especially that particular bad cold that has taken possession of our personal corporeity, which corporeity being rather an unextensive affair, the cold has been big enough to usurp the whole ground and make us sore from the ends of our great toes even unto our scalp-lock, a most improper and unwarranted procedure.

Misery loves company—generally—and it is a great consolation to us to know that a great many people are no better off in this respect than we are. But we cannot say that we care for the company of our fellow sufferers in a personal point of view. We have a prejudice against nasal pronunciation—we object to weeping snouts, and coughing and spluttering make us nervous. Bad colds are misanthropic and unsocial in their character, and properly so. They interfere seriously with the pleasure of eating. We know that it is very common with the foolish and unreflecting to affect to ignore or despise these pleasures. There is a practical test of the sincerity of this. Let any one be unable to test the difference, by the taste, between a beefsteak and a side of sole-leather, and he becomes melancholy and depressed, and the fact that "he has no taste in his mouth"—"can't relish anything that he eats"—becomes the burden of his doleful complainings, even though he had laid claims to the most unearthy enjoyment of merely physical things. Indeed, it may have been remarked that the same word "taste," is used to express the mere relish for

food, and the highest and the most appreciative enjoyment of the beautiful in art and nature; and the advancement of nations in the mysteries of the *science*, is a pretty fair index of the development of their knowledge and susceptibility in other branches of art. The nations of Saxon origin are grosser and less artistic feeders than the Celtic and Romanic races, and their art, as in England and America, is a mere feeble reflex of the exquisite perfection of Italy or Greece—the airy lightness of France, or the wild beauty of the strains of Ireland or the Highlands. It is only within sight of the Louvre, in the centre of Parisian art, that the palate can receive its highest gratification.

A glance out of window shows us a golden gleam upon all things, and we stand and look down the street and across the river, which lies before us calm, polished and glowing as a golden mirror, save that now and then some ripples pass over its surface, as if to exhibit to the enlarged sun, shining through the thin soft haze of an autumn evening sky, tinges the edges of the clouds with a fiery lining, fast assuming a redder hue, while every spar and rope of the shipping is defined clear and sharp against the light. The trees beyond look like the enchanted groves of some fairy land, and even the rough sheds and piles of produce are glorified by the light in which they are placed, the very smoke from a screaming locomotive rises up slowly in the calm air like incense from some Magian's censer, catching a warm glow from the sun-god.

The whole fades away even as we write, and the cold, gray shadows of night spread over stream and trees, over masts and buildings, but still a few faint rays tinge the upper clouds, with a beauty no painter has ever successfully imitated.

This world is a beautiful scene in a proper light. It is for us to endeavor so to look on all things—to spread around us an atmosphere of thankfulness and contentment, and we will feel less inclined to grumble either at bad colds or pecuniary difficulties.

Speculations about the crisis—mourning and mauling over it, will do no manner of good. It is as it is, and it cannot be made otherwise, save by economy and hard knocks—very desirable things to the right-minded, but not always appreciated by a froward and a stiff-necked generation, and we find that censorious moralists always class themselves into the immediate generation among whom they themselves live and of whom they form a part.

We derive considerable relief from the reflection that the main fault in the matter does not lie with the people on this side of the Atlantic. We take a ferocious delight in charging it upon the despots of the old world, and upon the greatest and ablest of them—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. When that saturnine looking person made his *coup d'etat* on the 2nd December 1851, he played the deuce in general; but when some time after he married Miss Montijo, he played the horned and hoofed gentleman in particular.

There is more truth than poetry in this assertion.—Man is an imitative animal and so is woman. For reasons of state policy, as well as a natural love of splendor, Napoleon inaugurated a style of lavish display hitherto unknown, even in that land of pageantry. Court costumes of the most showy and expensive character became the order of the day. The looms of Lyons and St. Etienne were idle and the people suffering and dissatisfied. Paris was ripe for any movement. The national workshops, through which, under the feeble Lamartine and his visionary condottieri, the state was made the common employer, had fallen through. That was a folly worthy of dreaming poets or visionary socialists. Louis Napoleon and his young wife tried another tack. They trusted to the prestige of the Court—the influence of example. The *fetes* of the Emperor, the hoops and style of the Empress, carried the day, and all female France doubled in size and quadrupled in expense, while the rage for expensive dwellings, and costly adornments therefor seized upon all classes and both sexes, who rushed into speculation, to secure the means necessary to supply their newly discovered wants, or minister to their freshly acquired tastes. The *Credit Mobilier* and hundreds of other schemes opened up opportunities for gratifying this mania for speculation, and even the *grisettes* and *gamins* of Paris took their chances on the stock-board, and became familiar with the terms of the Bourse. The immediate end of the government, was attained—the popular mind was occupied, and work was given to the producers of silk laces, jewelry and other costly fabrics, while the *modistes* were taxed to devise new forms and styles of extravagance to meet the demands of an exigent fashion.

Of all the strange forms of Mesmerism or Free Masonry, or whatever else it may be called, there is none so potent and irresistible as that of fashion. It has been said that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion; and, indeed, whether the doctrine be true or false, it is obeyed and acted upon with all the ardor of devotion, and all the blind obedience of fanaticism.—Nearly two thousand years ago decrees went forth from Rome that all the world should be taxed, and these decrees were carried into effect, but not with any greater zeal or certainty than are the decrees that now go forth from Paris commanding all the female world to wear hoops—to buy costly silks—to spend great sums irrespective of consequences, and, at the same time rendering it obligatory on all the worse half to aid and abet this—to indulge their own pet enormities—to plunge into reckless speculations to meet the expense incurred—to scorn houses merely sufficient for comfort and for the wants of their families, and to build palaces for show in which they cease to be at home, and feel themselves only lodgers for the balance of their lives.

How great an impetus all this has received from the establishment of the French Empire, may easily be understood by any one who will take the trouble to think. Being all sovereigns, we have a sovereign right to allow ourselves to be pulled about as others may please—perhaps it is right enough, but it does appear to us that we would lose none of our sovereignty by asserting a little more individuality. The shifts and expedients, the debts, worriments and fretting, to which the necessity of keeping up appearances subjects people, are poorly recompensed by the outside glitter produced.

We have no idea that anybody will care sixpence about all this. It is, we know, most ridiculously dull and uninteresting—that most ridiculous and unreadable of all things—plain fact. But we take great pleasure in throwing all the blame of the crisis upon Louis Napoleon, save and except a little for the good-looking Eugenie is chargeable. But she is not so much to blame. She married simply for the position, and we think she has a right to use it, and to amuse herself otherwise in the best way she can for a little woman.

All the talk about a "temporary suspension," "speedy resumption," etc., by the Philadelphia Banks amounts to just nothing, in the face of the fact that they are urging upon the Governor of Pennsylvania to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of giving them pardon for the past and security for the future. They want the Legislature to repeal the enactments by which the banks forfeit their charters and incur other penalties in case of suspension. They want, not only to escape the legal penalties of the existing suspension, but also free license to stay "suspended" as long as they please. Not much like "speedy resumption."

Scientific grape eating is as follows: In health, eat only the pulp; as a laxative, combine the seeds with the pulp; as a tonic, the skin with the pulp, seeding the seeds. Thus you accomplish the greatest good with the least and ensure health. Eat immediately after a regular meal.

The suspension and the Government Funds. The amount of money in the United States Treasury is decreasing, and will continue to decrease during the present fiscal year. It is now some eighteen millions of dollars, instead of the fifty or sixty millions which sanguine distributionists pictured as likely to fill the government coffers to bursting, with money looked up from the general business of the country. Under the panic, restricting importations, and the reduction of the Tariff lessening the proportionate amount collected, we feel assured that the quantity of specie remaining in the vaults of the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1858, being the commencement of the next fiscal year, will be no more than prudence would demand. Some money must be kept at the mints and assay offices, for the prompt redemption of gold sent to be coined. Some fund—a small one, we admit, ought to be kept for contingencies, and when this is done, there will be next to nothing left for distribution or deposit.

Surely the example of 1837 is not so encouraging as to induce the country into the measure of distribution or deposit, under the plea of relieving the public distress.—It is true the crash of 1837 was different from the present one, as it is also true that it was complicated and intensified by the influences of causes which do not now exist, but we have yet to learn that it was either averted or mitigated by a resort to the mistaken palliative of deposit. The worst came after that measure had gone into operation, and the country continued disturbed and unsound for long years.

The efforts of panic-mongers to institute a parallel between the present condition of the country and that existing in 1837, are simply preposterous. There is now financial derangement, and that is about all, but the country is rich and substantially prosperous. The crops are good and will bring money into the country. In 1837, the country was in actual distress, importing the very food necessary to sustain her people, while her staples for export bore a very low price in European markets. According to the official statistics of the Treasury Department, the amount of specie in the country must be over two hundred millions of dollars, and, indeed, the best informed statisticians place the amount near three hundred millions. In 1837, it did not exceed one-third of that amount.

The cry for distribution, or kindred measures, is all Buncombe. It could amount to little or nothing at any rate, as we have endeavored to show; and besides, months must elapse before the talked-of relief could be realized from that source. Better, far better, for the country to meet the thing at once—banish all fears, dependencies, useless panics and distrusts—put the thing through manfully, and by exertion and economy, the panic will be subdued and the pressure removed, long before the eleemosynary dribbles from the treasury would have time to percolate into the minute channels of trade.

NO RUN ON THE SAVINGS BANK.—We are happy to say that our friendly Wm. A. Walker, Book-keeper, Secretary, etc., of this institution, is as calm as a summer's morning, and has not been troubled by the panic. The savings of the community, just about now, don't amount to enough to require the employment of a large clerical force in keeping the accounts. The bank will not suspend. No, sir, it won't.

CLOSING STORES.—We understand that several of the Merchants on Front and Market street have mutually agreed to close their stores at 7 o'clock, from and after this date, for the purpose of affording their clerks time for recreation and opportunity for improvement. We presume this movement will be general.

Union county subscribes \$60,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

From the Beacon Journal.—Extra. Destructive Fire.

BRACPORT, Sept. 25.—At 12 o'clock last night our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, and flames were seen issuing from the kitchen on the premises of Mr. E. M. Dudley; and before any assistance could be rendered, the kitchen was in one complete blaze, and the fire had connected with the large and commodious dwelling of Mr. Dudley, and the kitchen and out-houses of Mr. R. B. Bell, all of which were burned to the ground. By the almost supernatural exertions of the people the dwelling house of Mr. Bell was saved. It was on fire several times, but by the energy of the workers, and with the aid of the salt water it was finally saved.

The wind was blowing, at the commencement of the fire, from the north, and it was the opinion of all at one time, that the great section of the town would be consumed. Great lakes of fire, and a perfect storm of sparks was showered on all the houses south of the burning buildings, and it required the utmost vigilance to keep it under control. The three story building of Dr. King was several times on fire, as well as the hotel of Mr. Taylor, but was not consumed. Two much credit cannot be awarded to Messrs. Bursh, Wm. Rumley, Jas. Rumley, Jr., Walker, Birch, Adams, Styron, Morse, Squiggins, High, and several others who not only worked like troopers, but periled their lives to save the houses which were in the most imminent danger. Every citizen, we believe, lent a helping hand in removing goods, and in extinguishing the flames, and it was only by their united exertion that the conflagration was finally checked.

The furniture of both Mr. Dudley and Mr. Bell was removed from the dwelling houses, though much of it was considerably damaged. All the property that was in the kitchens and out-houses was consumed with the buildings. In preparing of arresting the conflagration, all persons who had horses within the limits of the burning building had it removed to safe quarters.

The loss falls heaviest on Mr. Dudley, and is estimated to be about \$50,000. Mr. Bell's loss about \$1,000, while the loss of others, caused by removal and breakage, will swell the amount to about \$10,000.

This has been the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred here, and it is the opinion of all, that upon the ground of the destruction of property, it ranks with a number of years. To look at the situation of the consumed houses, and the buildings contiguous thereto—being wooden structures—it is a marvel that the fire did not spread over the entire block.

The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary. We are informed that there had been no fire in the building from which the flames first issued, for several days.

P. S. Owing to the derangement of our office (having had our materials removed for safety) we will not be able to issue the *Journal* next week: It will be issued regularly each week thereafter.

The Philadelphia Banks Seeking Relief from the Penalties of Suspension.—Gov. Pollock in Consultation with the Legislature.—The New York and Boston Banks.—Sept. 25.—There is nothing definitely settled upon by the banks here yet, and they are unable to accomplish unanimity of action. Gov. Pollock is in town, and was met by a committee last night, who made application to him to convene an extra session of the Legislature to enact measures for saving the banks from the penalties of suspension, and for relieving the community by allowing those institutions to furnish the necessary currency.

The general impression both here and in New York in regard to the banks of the latter city is that they will not suspend; but some other well-informed parties think differently, and regard it as probable that the New York banks will suspend upon their own terms, even as early as to-morrow. But supposing this not to be the case, these parties think they will be compelled to suspend within three days, or a week at furthest, and even on both circulation and deposits. It is considered in the quarters referred to, that the New York banks can redeem their present circulation of seven or eight millions with their twelve or thirteen millions of deposits, but that they cannot pay off their ninety millions of deposits if a portion of it be turned into circulation in the form of notes.

This being Sunday, we have nothing conclusive from Boston as to the course which the banks in that quarter contemplate pursuing. In intelligent financial circles, however, it is not doubted that they will immediately suspend about the New York Banks, and so, and probably will find it more convenient to follow the example of their Philadelphia and Baltimore friends in any case.

Virginia Banks.

WHEELING, Va., Sept. 26.—A meeting of citizens was held here to-day in reference to the present monetary crisis, when the banks were requested to suspend as a means of precaution in consequence of a run upon the banks by foreign brokers.

For the Journal. The "Orange Guards," Sept. 21, 1857. CAPT. DELBOSSE: The "Orange Guards," Sept. 21, 1857. Jones, instead of celebrating their second anniversary at this place on Tuesday, 23rd October next, when and where we shall be pleased to go, and the officers and soldiers under your command, and have you participate with us in the festivities usual on such occasions.

Respectfully yours, THOS. WEBB, D. L. PHILLIPS, D. H. COOLEY, Committee.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 26th Sept., 1857. GENTLEMEN: The invitation from the "Orange Guards" to the "Wilmington Light Infantry," to participate in the festivities of their second anniversary on the 23rd inst., was duly received, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate their acceptance of the same.

With the assurance of our high personal regard, we are, Very respectfully yours, W. L. DEBOSSET, L. B. FRANKLIN, A. B. McDUFFIE, Committee.

To Messrs. Webb, Phillips and Cooley, Committee of Orange Guards, Hillsboro', N. C.

The Late Lieut. W. L. Herndon. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps held a meeting this evening, in reference to the death of the late WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, Commander of the ill-fated steamship *Central America*. In a series of resolutions, they expressed their readiness to maintain in deed the sympathy they express in words, in behalf of the widow and daughter of the lamented deceased; and resolved to build a suitable monument in memory of Lieut. H., at the Naval Academy. A committee was appointed to carry the latter resolution into effect.

Fallure of W. B. Lovejoy & Co. Boston, Sept. 26, 2 P. M.—The failure of W. B. Lovejoy & Co., a large clothing house on Commercial street, in this city, is announced.

State street is considerably excited to-day by the intelligence from Philadelphia, but all the banks remain firm, and have made large additions to their specie basis within the last few days.

From the London Times, Sept. 7. Mormon Emigration from Great Britain.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan is resolved to put down Mormonism—at any rate, to check the community at Utah. There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, half of whose force is reported to have deserted already. But the new President is a resolute man when he has undertaken a thing, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted. We certainly ought to wish for this, for it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism. It is a fact that the majority of the community—Mr. Carver says nine-tenths—are English, Scotch and Welsh. How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have of late been flocking to such enormities as this? It is a very poor consolation, but, perhaps, it is some little consolation, to find that with respect to our own people, fanaticism has had more to do with the current in this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dreadful to think that so many thousands of our men, and especially our women, had designedly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest paganism. But it is only just to say that to a great extent this was not the case. The new religion was, indeed, itself a sensuality, but it was not joined by the great mass under that idea. The prophets had the wickedness to disguise its grossness till their miserable victims had got so deeply imbedded in the system that they could not extricate themselves. It is a fact that, in order to keep up the report, they actually forged a service-book, professing to be the service-book of their religion, and containing, among other offices, a marriage office, framed on the ordinary principle of monogamy. What, then, was the inducement to this deluded crowd to join the new religion? It seems to have been mainly the extraordinary profane show and pretence of the Mormons, in the subject of prophecy, has ever since the Reformation had an extraordinary hold over the minds of religious people in this country. The Puritans were mad upon it. They dreamt of the battle of Armageddon, of Gog and Magog, of the seven seals and the seven trumpets, of the star which was called Wormwood, and the angel whose name was Abaddon, or the Destroyer, and who was thought the world was coming to an end, and that all these mysterious events were close at hand, every minister of any distinction imagining that he was the person who was to have the special honor of capturing the grand dragon and delivering the saints. These speculations have had a great influence upon the minds of our people, and they have not shaken it, though through the efforts of our Puritan ancestors, prophecy is still the fashion. The religious world throws itself into the future, and fixes the era of the millennium with untiring ingenuity. No two commentators agree on their date, but this very diversity gives a zest to speculation. It is really extraordinary how much stuff comes out yearly in the shape of comment on those parts of Scripture, which curious and wild contentions and grimaces prophecy performs under the guidance of its interpreters. All this is seriously written and seriously read. Men of education, scholars, academicians, please themselves with laying out the mysterious future with as much exactness as if they were laying out a Dutch garden, or drawing a figure in geometry. They are as familiar with the heavenly Jerusalem, as they are with the ground plan of their own houses. The pleasure is that of a Chinese puzzle. There is endless room for ingenuity in different juxtapositions of the various pieces—the pieces here being the different figures, types, numbers, and personages of this mystical department. They chase their kaleidoscope and look through it to see what they have got, and they shake it again and look through it again, till they have got some figure symmetric enough. Every remarkable event of the day is sure to be followed by a general shaking of the prophetic kaleidoscope, because it must be brought into a figure. If a King falls or a King rises there are three or four books in the course of as many weeks to prove his connection with one of the prophecies of the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon produced a general excitement in the prophetic world.

Such being the prophetic bias of many industrious writers, imagine this influence at work in a low and uneducated class. Imagine these rude and uneducated minds, so far as they think of religion at all, upon the prophetic basis, and full ideas of a millennium and a sort of earthly paradise, which they are taught to expect from the glowing pages of Old Testament prophecy, and which, literally interpreted, does bear that meaning, however a more refined and a truer interpretation may spiritualize it. They read in the Old Testament prophecy of a region where men shall no more hurt or destroy, where there shall be no violence and no war, and they give to all this a material interpretation, and under such impressions they will be very likely to be duped, and designing impostors, who come to tell them about a land beyond the seas, where all is peace and plenty; no oppression, no extortion. If this was the picture of the Mormonite paradise which was given them, its gross features being kept back, their faith in it was, of course, gross and material, and it is a reality which our learned and educated zealots, who run upon this very subject of prophecy themselves, have no particular objection to ensure. They have set the example. When educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. The prophetic mania in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. I thought the Mormons in quest of a sort of earthly paradise, but thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it.

We are speaking, of course, of the dupes of Mormonism, not of its prophets, and of the fanaticism of the system, not of its grossness and sensuality. These wretched dupes have been prepared for their delusion by the extravagance of their betters. The ridiculous broodings that sell by thousands if they only hazard a new prediction, the nonsense which is read with avidity on any subject connected with prophecy, is the upper-class shape of Mormonism. We rush into a visionary future as a relief either from the inequalities of the present scene or its difficulties, or its dullness. This has made the Millennium, and it has made the Mormonite. The Mormonite is the English form of Socialist. Both aim at utopias, only one in connection with prophecy, the other in connection with social progress and the political regeneration of the world.

More Fallures. Boston, Sept. 28.—Messrs. Jewett & Co., publishers, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to \$100,000.

Latin from Europe. Sr. John's, N. B., Sept. 28.—The steamer *Jura*, from Cork, with dates to the 17th, has arrived here. Her dates from London, Sept. 28, when and where we shall be pleased to go, and the officers and soldiers under your command, and have you participate with us in the festivities usual on such occasions.

The Emperor Alexander has arrived at Berlin. The cholera was raging at Hamburg, Aulau, Stockholm and other places, and was very fatal. The Bank of Holland has increased its rates to 5 per cent. It was anticipated the most of the German banks would be compelled to follow the example, and a general rise be established.

The India mail brings dates from Delhi to the 29th of August. Several sorties had been repulsed with great loss to the rebels—but 500 British troops had been killed or wounded in contests.

The Nemuch mutineers had reached Delhi. General Nicholson was daily expected from the Panjab with reinforcements.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bithoor on the 17th without resistance.

Nana Sahib has escaped. General Havelock, on the 20th, defeated ten thousand rebels on the road to Lucknow. The British loss was trifling.

The Butcheries at Cawnpore are confirmed. A accounts from Malabar state that the recent elections in the Principality of Mysore have been successful. Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet up to the 14th of August. It was expected that Delhi would soon fall. General Havelock and Neil were advancing upon Lucknow.

The butcher Nana Sahib was reported as have committed suicide.

Three regiments of the Bengal native infantry had revolted and fled to Rose river, where they were pursued by Gen. Floyd, and 800 of the mutineers were killed. The mutineers were also routed at Tinalpore. Mutinous plots had been discovered at Benares and other places.

General Havelock after recouping the Cawnpore burnt Bector.

Campbell had assumed command of the British forces. Details are given of further atrocities by the Sepoys. Genl Havelock while advancing upon Cawnpore marched 126 miles in four days, and fought four desperate battles against Nana Sahib, completely routing him. Four

State News.

APPOINTMENT.—Maj. A. J. O'Hanlon, of Fayetteville, has been appointed Pension Agent for this State, vice James Huske, Esq., resigned. A capital appointment.

WARRENTON RACES.—We find a notice in the Warrenton News. The weather was not favorable, and the attendance was small on Tuesday. But one race of a mile. Poor time made. On Wednesday, two mile race for purse of \$200. Entered, J. T. Branch's sorrel filly, and James Tully's Humming Bird. The filly won in two straight heats. Time, 3 m. 57 s.—4 m. 4 s.

On Thursday, two mile race for Proprietor's Purse of \$200, entrance \$10. Three entries. Contest between J. H. Branch's Tar River, and James Tully's Sorrell Colt. Tar River won in poor time, none of the heats being under four minutes. The meeting was not a successful one.

Ambitious Aspirants—Democratic Strength.

There is no greater evidence of the strength and vitality inherent in the body of the Democratic party—a strength and vitality which it owes to its principles—than its power of maintaining itself in spite of the elements of discord which are constantly presenting themselves through the machinations of ambitious aspirants. It is the party of the country. It holds possession of the great avenues of preferment. On every crisis of danger and difficulty, the country instinctively leans upon it, and is not disappointed. It is not perfect—nothing human is—but it is on the right track. It follows the right direction, and its errors, whenever they are committed, are those of details and not of principle.

But that, like the Church itself, its influence and power may occasionally be seized upon by the wily and ambitious, by the selfish and designing, for the promotion of their own objects, there can, unfortunately, be no doubt. This is not the fault of Democracy. It is the fault of human nature, feeble and imperfect as it is.

It is one of the painful results of experience that we are too apt to attribute every movement to some motive different from the ostensible one, and it is still more painful to know that our suspicions are frequently correct.—What is such an one after? What does he want? Are among the questions that suggest themselves to our mind, when we mark the course or listen to the professions of those seeking prominence in any way. We naturally look for "the milk in the cocoanut," for it is sure to be there, at least in nine cases out of ten.

We have seen the difficulties, we have marked the defeats which this constant selfish aspiration has brought upon the Democratic party. Indeed it would not be a very arduous task to show that all our defeats have been due to this cause—that the ambition of seekers—the rage of disappointed aspirants has done us all the injury we have ever sustained.

Even now, in Virginia, the harmony of the party is disturbed by the squabbles of individuals. All the newspaper war there, is traceable to personal rivalry—to people who want things for themselves. It is too much the same elsewhere throughout the Union. We watch these movements, we see these squabbles. We are at no loss how to account for the milk in the cocoanut.

The Democratic party gains ground. It is right and must gain ground, on its own merits. It gains it in spite of the machinations of half of these squabbling leaders. Its own inherent force carries it on, and carries a heap of burdens with it.

We are at times puzzled by the apparently cross-purposes and tortuous movements of politicians. Having ourselves no ulterior ends in view—asking for no office—howing for no plunder, receiving no favours and few courtesies from the powers that be, we look on calmly, to see what will turn up. It becomes a study for us—a matter of interest, like the unravelling of a mysterious story. Like an old novel-reader, we begin to be rather expert in anticipating the denouement, and take a sort of pleasure in seeing it worked out.

The greater strength of the Democratic party draws to it a greater number of aspirants, who watch the turnings and chances, than seek the ranks of any other organization. But its inherent strength is greater, either to carry the weight or throw it off when it becomes unbearable. It will survive all the aspirants that are arising now to trouble its peace with their squabbles—whether they will survive the manifestations of its awakened wrath is another question.

Lost Vessels—Names Changed.
A commercial cotemporary calls attention to the fact that the two steamers that went down in the late gale were sailing under new names, and very justly remarks that this is always a suspicious circumstance, and suggests some design to deceive. Vessels acquire a reputation for good or evil, just like individuals, and, if good, there is no object in abandoning the name under which that reputation has been acquired, while there may be every motive where the reverse is the case. Formerly a special act of Congress was required, but under recent laws the name of any vessel can be changed upon application to the Treasury Department, which issues new papers, etc., in this being simply a matter of routine.

The George Law, although a new vessel, was one very much out of favour with the travelling public. She was looked upon somewhat in the light of a failure. She was not regarded as a good sea-bort, and passengers frequently waited rather than go by her. The owners changed her name. The unpopular and untrusted George Law became the Central America, and the unsuspecting public went aboard unconscious of the fact of her former reputation. A severe storm comes and she goes down. Five hundred passengers would not have been on board the George Law, had they known the fact.

The City of Norfolk is the other steam vessel that went down—was not wrecked or stranded, remember, but went down, unable to combat the waves. As long ago as 1849, we remember going outside from New York to Philadelphia in the old Penobscot, as she was then called. She had previously been running for years between Boston and Bangor, as her down-cast crew said—the adored crew being mainly composed of negroes, who seemed to think themselves a little better than white folks. Subsequently the old boat was purchased by the company running steamers to the James River, and after some furlishing up, appeared as the City of Norfolk, hiding the old Penobscot under the new name.

That vessels should be seized by a sudden squall—driven on a lee shore and thumped to pieces—stove in by a collision, or meet other accidents, might very well occur; but that steamers upon the safety of hundreds of valuable lives depends, should, without any of these accidents, sink all standing, unable to combat with the element they are built to float upon, shows that "Providence" is not alone the cause of their disaster.—The hulls could not have been equal to the weight and strain of the machinery.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—On Friday morning two negro slaves, John Long, and Rose, his wife, were found secreted on board the British Brig, "J. M. Sigone," lying down at Smithville, waiting to go to sea, bound for St. Domingo. There appears to be no ground for attaching suspicion to any of the officers or crew of the Brig. We understand that one of the crew informed the Captain that there was some one in the hold, upon which he came ashore and reported the fact. An examination being made, the negroes were found snugly stowed away, and supplied with provisions for the voyage. John belongs to Mrs. Platt, of Smithville, and was a steward who had been employed in stowing the vessel. Rose belongs to Mr. J. L. Hewitt, of Brunswick county.

The Pressure—Bank Suspensions.

On Friday morning the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended specie payments, and at a meeting of the Presidents of the various Philadelphia Banks, held that evening, all the banking institutions in that city resolved to follow suite. On Saturday the Banks of Baltimore and Washington City pursued the same course, assigning as a reason, the necessity imposed upon them by the action of the monied institutions in Philadelphia.

In New York an improved state of feeling had begun to appear, and hopes were entertained that the storm had measurably blown over. On Thursday and Friday the Banks had commenced discounting with considerable liberality, but the new-born hope and confidence were still too feeble and too insecurely based to withstand this new discouragement, and the little that had been gained in the first part of the week was wholly lost before the close, and a still worse state of things established, if that word can be applied to a situation of doubt and insecurity.

A private letter now before us, from a reliable business house in New York, speaks of the pressure as being fully equal in severity to that of 1837. That it can be so long continued, or so fatal in its effects, no one supposes for a moment.

The Pennsylvania Bank whose action is said to have compelled the adoption of a similar course on the part of the other suspended banks, has a capital of a little over one million eight hundred thousand dollars. It has been for some years the agent of the State of Pennsylvania in paying the interest on its domestic debt, and we suppose in transmitting to London, the amount required to meet the interest payable there. What amount of State money it may have on deposit is not stated. Its course may, for a time, operate injuriously to the credit of the State, which, as it is the most heavily indebted of the States, may also affect all American securities.

In New York, considerable suspicion attaches to all Eastern funds as well as Pennsylvania, and, with few exceptions, the banks and brokers refuse to touch money from a distance, on any terms.

We fear that the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Girard Bank are somewhat involved by matters above and beyond the mere run created by temporary panic.

The United States Gazette rather obscurely hints that the Bank of Pennsylvania "succumbed in the effort to sustain an interest in the mercantile community, upon which the present stringency bore with adverse fortune in the midst of abundant assets," and other papers hint at discounts to irresponsible parties, the whole appearing to amount to efforts to sustain certain stocks. It is said that the chief failures in New York and Philadelphia are traceable directly or indirectly to a connection with stock operations, such having caused the suspension of a large Silk house in the latter city, understood to be Levy & Co.

There appears to be no just reason for apprehending the general crash and continued prostration, which marked the revolution of 1837. There can now be no drain of specie as there was then. Exchange is considerably in our favor, and gold cannot be shipped without loss—then the contrary was the case. Now, the crops of the country coming forward, will inevitably place the balance still more in our favor, while it is hoped that the panic will prevent the terribly extravagant importations of useless fancies so recklessly indulged in of late. Our difficulties are now wholly domestic—they proceed from derangement rather than actual loss. On the Northern border of the Cotton States, the crop of that staple will probably be under an average, but in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Texas, it will be a fair one, and upon the whole, the aggregate amount produced be equal to former years, at prices highly remunerative.

The cereal crops, and, indeed, the food crops generally will be larger than ever, and will be sold at rates less than have ruled, yet sufficient to remunerate the producer, and at the same time permit the consumer to live, besides leaving a sufficient margin to allow of their exportation to meet the European demand, gradually increasing from year to year, and enhanced by the Indian troubles, which will provide a considerably augmented market.

But we question if the storm has yet done all its mischief, or even its force has been fully understood.—Things even now standing must yield to its violence, and a step be put to speculative enterprises. The state of things on the other side of the Atlantic plainly points to a still continued contraction, arising out of revolutions there. The British press may figure out the re-conquest of India without great financial disturbance, but capitalists know better, and console, the true barometer, stand permanently at a point below their average during the Russian war.

The great speculative engine known as the French Credit Mobilier, the legitimate successor of Law's Mississippi bubble is rapidly collapsing and must soon burst with the most disastrous effects—effects not without danger to the Empire itself. Extensive as its ramifications have been—copied as it has been in Vienna, St. Petersburg and elsewhere, its going down must create a "crisis" of great severity.

The only way to get the thing straight with ourselves is to avoid useless panic—to use mutual forbearance—to spend for some time less than we make, to compensate for having spent more—the real difficulty, and in a short time things will come round again, only we fear, to commence another cycle of expansion and extravagance, to be followed by another day of reckoning, which we will not permit in calling a "crisis."

The Failures North—Approaching Destination.

The pressure at the North must be extreme, and is daily becoming more general. We notice among the latest, the suspension of the large and well-known dry goods house of Caleb Cope & Co., of Philadelphia, with liabilities of something like \$700,000. This is one of the old, solid houses of the Quaker times, and about the last house that might be supposed in danger, even for a day. When houses like this of Caleb Cope and of General Patterson go, there must be a storm that will prove fatal to frailer barges. What with the stopping of factories, the suspension of work at foundries, shipyards, &c., &c., a large number of people must suffer for want of employment this winter at the North. One New York paper asserts that by the middle of next December, at least one hundred thousand persons in the city of New York will be out of employment and nearly out of means. The Journal of Commerce is of opinion, that, hardly, since 1837, has so gloomy a prospect for winter lowered upon the laboring classes of New York.

THE "DANIEL THE PROPHET."—A race last week at Nashville, Tenn., and won it; so it will be seen that the race of the Prophets is not extinct. A queer name for a running horse.

THE ROBBERS DON'T GARROTE ANY MORE IN N. Y. One fellow passes you, and as he does so, throws red pepper in your eyes. His companion comes after, and rifles you in the twinkling of an eye. Sharp practice.

NO MORE HOPE.—The "El Dorado" arrived at Boston, reports that she and other vessels cruised around the scene of the loss of the Central America, but could find nothing after the fullest search. So all hope for Herndon and the others is at an end.

THEY ARE ENJOYING FEVER AND AGUE IN RICHMOND, VA. Pleasant but not profitable.

THE WOMEN TO HAVE A VOTE.—The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes that in consequence of the word "male" before residents being omitted, the border ruffians have unintentionally enfranchised the women, making them voters at the approaching election in that Territory. The ladies will insist on exercising the right thus unwittingly conferred upon them.

General Menagerie.

This gentleman left Washington Tuesday evening en route for New Orleans. We notice in a letter to the Charleston Mercury, dated at Washington on the 18th instant, the following remarks in regard to the "General Menagerie" returned to our city today.—"Who has not heard of General Henningsen? I should take him to be forty. He is full six feet high, rather slender, calm, and intelligent looking. You would not think of him as a soldier, although his stature are bearing well left the calling. You must think more of the scholar as you talk with him, for you cannot help perceiving that he is a scholar, though a unassuming and simple as a child."

"I look upon a genius as upon the falls of Niagara, with admiration and wonder; and however familiarly I may approach to either, there is still a feeling of awe in the contemplation. And Henningsen is a genius; a soldier of courage and science; a scholar; a linguist of vast and extraordinary skill; a writer of masterly ability. If he could be happy away from the field of excitement and danger, he could be eminently useful to the world in the field of literature and science. Where has he not been during the past eventful 20 years? An officer under Zolmalacaregui in Spain; the author of two volumes comprising the life and expeditions of that officer; a companion of Kossuth in Hungary; a member of the Civil Government; an exile with Kossuth; a writer of great force and elegance on the affairs of Russia, Turkey, Circassia and the Caucasus, in the Democratic Review of 1851, '52, and other works; a traveler in many lands; an actor in many scenes; scholar and soldier and traveler alike. I believe the General is of English birth, but of titled German parentage. It is fit to be said by any one that this is a commendation. I have to answer that it is no disparagement. The General acknowledges a task yet unperformed; he will be heard of in Central America again."

General H. arrived here yesterday. He is eminently quiet and unassuming in manner—a well informed gentleman without pretension, speaking freely of the facts or countries he has visited—never of himself, in place or success in Nicaragua, which he speaks of as a most glorious country, superior to Cuba for the cultivation of Sugar and other tropical products, and peculiarly adapted to slave labor.

The General hails from Georgia, where he married and where his family resides. He is essentially Southern in his views and feeling, fully posted upon all political questions, and evidently a student of history and of political economy. About the eventful success of the enterprise in which he is engaged, we hardly care to speak, for the simple reason that we have few data upon which to found an opinion. That he himself looks forward to ultimate success, we have no doubt, and we believe him to be a man of coolness and reflection, as well as of dauntless courage.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada—Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23rd.—The steamer Canada arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th inst.

Cyrus Field, Esq., has written a letter to the London Times, containing a statement in that journal regarding the Atlantic cable as to its availability for the Indian telegraph line. He briefly disposes of several false insinuations against the company, asserting that recent tests prove the cable as perfect as when put aboard ship.

The money articles of the London Times contain extended remarks in regard to the New York crisis, and American securities generally. It estimates that the amount of American securities in England is from 80,000,000 to £100,000,000, and depreciates the validity of every kind of security, thus creating a universal distrust, etc., with much more in the same style. The article concludes by suggesting the formation of a London committee on American stocks to protect the interest of foreign holders.

The London attorney named Dean has absconded, leaving debts to the amount of £150,000 sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Dr. Livingston had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and in explaining the commercial resources of Africa said it was well adapted to the production of sugar and cotton, and he announced that he intended to devote his future life to special efforts to develop these products in Africa. A resolution was passed asking government to furnish Dr. Livingston a steamer for ascending the Bamfesi river.

Letters from Lady Franklin's Arctic expedition, from Baul's river, Greenland, says: "The progress of the expedition exceeds all expectations."

The investigation of the late insurrection in Italy has terminated. Twenty-seven persons had been committed, charged with murdering or maiming soldiers, and the remainder arrested for high treason.

Spain is still sending reinforcements to Cuba.

A difficulty between France and Austria in regard to reforms in the Papal States has arisen, and an open rupture is predicted.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 16th.

The Persians have evacuated Herat.

There is nothing later from India. The total force of the English army there and en route was \$7,000 men.—It is reported that England is about opening recruiting offices in several of the German principalities.

FROM KANSAS.
St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of Gov. Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. While admitting the justice of the law, the appointment, the Governor excuses himself from blame by declaring that only four days remain after his arrival in the Territory to make the appointments; that he did not know there existed any law requiring him to make the appointment, and therefore the duty devolved upon others.

It has been expressed the opinion that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the territorial law, also, that under this law a territorial tax will not be required as a qualification. Troops will be stationed at the various voting places where any violence is apprehended, and the best exertions will be used to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BALTIMORE SM.
The Last Vessel from the Wreck of the Central America.
No More Lives Saved.

Boston, Sept. 24.—"The mysterious or unknown schr. which passed under the stern of the lost steamer Central America on the evening of the 19th, and regarding which mention has been made in several statements of the passengers, proves to have been the schr. El Dorado, Capt. Stone. She arrived at this port this afternoon, and the Captain makes the following report: "On the 11th inst., in lat. 29 40, long. 78 20, experienced a terrible hurricane, during the prevalence of which she lost her mainmast. On the 12th, at half past 6 P. M., in lat. 21 25, long. 77 10, spoke the steamer Central America, the wind at the time blowing a gale. We laid under way at 9 30 the following morning. Her lights disappeared at 45 minutes after 7 the previous evening.—Wore ship and ran as near as possible to the spot, but saw nothing of the wreck or the passengers, either from the deck or aloft."

It had been hoped that this schooner, the lights of which had still been seen by some of the rescued after the wreck, had succeeded in picking up some of the unfortunate passengers; but she neither brings any nor did she see anything of them or the vessel on the morning following the distressing calamity. The painful inference, therefore, is that the remainder of the passengers, officers and crew will never be heard from more.

A merry doctor said, the other day, that people were prompt in their payments always recovered from sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them.

Bank Suspensions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The excitement in this city continues. The Bank of Pennsylvania is paying no specie. The Bank of the City is suspending its specie payments. The Girard Bank is redeeming its fives, but refuses to pay checks. Most of the other banks are taking checks. The Savings Institutions require two weeks notice before paying checks.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The news of the suspension of the Baltimore Banks has caused additional excitement. The Tradesmen's Bank pays everything, also the North American. The following Banks pay fives: Commercial, Philadelphia, Manufacturers' and Mechanics', Farmers', Farmers' and Mechanics'. Specie is paid for tens of the Northern Liberties and Western fives in cases of necessity.

The Pennsylvania Township and Consolidation Banks have totally suspended all payment of certified checks except on the Girard Bank. Some Banks will receive no deposits.

More Bank Suspensions.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Banks of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Reading have all suspended.

Bank Suspension in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—A meeting of the Presidents of the Banks was held today. They resolved on a suspension of all specie payments.

There has been no run on the savings Banks. The merchants appear to be gratified with the suspension.—Money on the street yesterday brought two and a half, has now declined to one per cent. Shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have risen five dollars.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Nothing was done on 'change today, owing to the total suspension of all the banks since 10 o'clock, with the exception of supplying customers with a few dollars for change.

Washington City Banks.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Bank of Washington is paying specie only for \$5 notes and small checks. The others continue as usual.

SECOND DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The suspension by the Bank of Washington is only partial. The Bank of the Metropolis has resolved to continue full specie payments, feeling confident of its ability to meet all demands.

The Patriotic Bank is redeeming its fives and small checks. The Banks are all crowded with bill holders and others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Bank of the Metropolis closed firm, and every confidence exists in the Patriotic Bank and the Bank of Washington. The merchants express satisfaction, and considerable numbers were deposited in the suspended banks after the suspensions were announced.

Failures in Massachusetts.
BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Brett & Brothers, dry goods dealers, and A. S. Kelly, shoe dealers, at Haverhill, have suspended.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—W. B. Lovejoy, clothier, has failed. State street is excited in consequence of advices from Philadelphia, but all the Banks have made large additions to their specie within the last few days, and remain firm.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.—Since Monday about 12,000 men have been discharged from the workshop of the Reading Railroad Company, in Reading, Pa., says the Gazette, and it is expected that more discharges will follow. The company have stopped all new work of every kind, and will, for the present, confine the operations in the mechanical department of their business to necessary repairs of running machinery. The Reading Cotton Mill has also suspended.

From the Charleston News, Sept. 11.

The Steamship Columbia in the Gale.
The passage of the Columbia from New York to Charleston, where she arrived yesterday afternoon after encountering two terrific gales, will ever be remembered by those on board.—Yes, she was in a very bad way, remembered, remembered in humble gratitude.

The Columbia left New York in fine weather on Wednesday afternoon; met a head wind and rather rough sea on Thursday and Thursday night, passed Cape Hatteras on Thursday evening, and was nearly, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, off Frying Pan shoals. By this time the sea was calm, and the wind light, and she increased to a gale from E. N. E., and before 1 P. M. the noble steamer had to be brought to a stand, with her head to the tempest and her engine strained to keep her steady and from drifting toward the shore and breakers, being in about fifteen fathoms water. She gradually worked her way out, and obtained ample room, although a previous gale had been experienced.

And now for eighteen hours did that tempest beat upon her, and a scene continue of the grand, appalling and perilous beyond description. Not only were the waves of the greatest magnitude and wildness, and the most terrible hurricane, but, for hours they came in cross directions, the sea from S. E., giving the ugliest cross sea, and sailing under the double danger of swamping and capsizing. At 10 P. M., the wind veered to E. S. E., and reached its height, but the seas thus more fully in its direction. Until 2 A. M., the climax of the terrible power of both prevailed, then slowly abated, and at 5 o'clock, A. M. Saturday, the wind was down, leaving us on immense rolling waves.

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